THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1829. NO. 5.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

THE WESTERN HERALD
AND STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE.

THIS is the title of one of the oldest and most popular newspapers in the state of Ohio. Its circulation in Ohio, particularly in the section of it that has most intercourse and trade with Pittsburgh, is considerable. It is, of course, a good medium through which to circulate the Advertisements of Merchants, Manufacturers and others, who wish to extend their busine . in Ohio. Several of the Merchants of Pittsburgh already advertise in the said Gazette, and no doubt find their account in so doing For the convenience of such others as may wish to advertise in it, the Editors of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and *Statesman*, and *H. Holdship & Son*, will act as agents for the receipt and transmission of Advertisements. The terms of advertising by the year, half year, or otherwise, will be accommodating, and may be known on application to either of the gentlemen above named.

JAMES WILSON.

Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, 5th Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

April 25—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.
P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee, Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1829.

WALLACE & BEGHIE,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET.

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 105, Third-street, between Wood and Smithfield, now occupied by the Mrs. Scull. It is in good repair, and supplied with hydrant water, the water-tax paid till the 1st of April next. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

August 28.—tf

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership trading under the Firm of *Price, Curlings & Co.*, Glass Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by Robert B. Curling & Sons, under which Firm the business will be conducted as usual.

W. PRICE,
ROBERT B. CURLING,
WM. CURLING,
ALFRED B. CURLING.

Fort Pitt Glassworks, Sept. 15, 1829.—6t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Lect's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 500 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

SHOES & LEATHER.
JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the east ward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse.
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low car riage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Tenerriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.

Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia Orders, directed to him through the Post office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10 rom 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP.

For one of 8 spools, $250 } Including Patent.
For one of 10 do 275 }

The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.

ALFRED JENKS.

Oct. 28, 1828. ——1yep.*

AN ORDINANCE.

Granting to John M'Donald, Esq. the privilege of extending the steps of his building at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That John M'Donald, Esq. be and he is hereby permitted to extend the steps, at the front doors of his house, now erecting at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, six feet from the line of said streets, on the footway, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1829.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
President pro tem. Com. Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k. Com. Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President of Select Council.

SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Cl'k. Select Council.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd.
vs.
William Nayler and Mary Wilson, of Romney, in the State of Virginia; Nancy Stevens, heir of James W. N. Stevens, late of Moorfield, in the State of Virginia, Eliza L. Pierce, now resident in the borough Erie, and John Nayler, place of residence unknown, heirs of James Nayler, late of the town of Waterford, in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, deceased.

In Erie Court of Common Pleas. Subpœna, on petition to re-enter a Judgm't. and proceedings therein, dest'd. by fire, at burning of Court H. on 24th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendants, that on the 8th day of August, 1829, the said James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd. presented their Petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, setting forth that the said James O'Hara had, in his life time, obtained a Judgment in said court against Thomas Wilson and Lacy Nayler, administrators of the said James Nayler, dec'd. for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 12th day of October, 1810,—that said suit was revived by an action of Scire Facias, in the year 1810—that a suit of Fieri Facias was issued on said Judgment, on which five out-lots in the said town of Waterford were levied on as the property of the said James Nayler, condemned, and afterwards advertised for sale, on a writ of Venditioni Exponas,—that by reason of the destruction of the records of the said court, at the burning of the Court House of Erie, on the 24th day of March, 1823, the evidence of said Judgment and the proceedings thereon were lost, and praying the court that a subpœna might issue to such persons as might appear to be interested in those matters, requiring them to appear in the said court, and answer the matters set forth in the said petition, and show cause why the said proceedings should not be re-entered—wherefore the said court did order that a subpœna do issue to the above named defendants, heirs of James Nayler, dec'd. to appear and show cause why the said Judgment and proceedings should not be re-entered, on the first Monday of November, 1829, and that notice be given to those defendants who reside out of this Commonwealth, by an advertisement, to be published four weeks in the Erie Gazette, and also in a paper published in the city of Pittsburgh. In conformity to which order this notice is given

By the Court—
EDWIN J. KELSO, *Proth'y.*

October 2, 1829.—4w

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.

July 17.—4mo.

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hansen, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

LINES TO ——.

Oh Lady! wherefore shouldst thou bring
Back to this heart the feelings pass'd?
Since I am now no more the thing
That once I was: for long the last
Of passion's joys were from me cast.

And yet methinks that forehead fair,
Those eyes of blue, that auburn hair,
With form of grace and ease,
And that kind look which seems to say
That if I wish to love, I may,
Are well designed to please.

Perhaps, if I, in happier hour,
Had met thee in some lovely bower,
I might have said, what now,
With all thy kind bewitching air,
To venture, I would hardly dare,
And thou wouldst scarce allow.

Well, be it so, I'll not repine,
The scenes of nature still are mine,
The mountains, woods, and skies.
I once thought love a pleasant thing—
But I believe there is a sting
Oft found in woman's eyes.

Lebanon. H. M. T.

Miscellany.

For the Gazette.

ESSAYS

ON THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM, INTRODUCTORY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEMALE MONITORIAL SCHOOL IN PITTSBURGH.—No. I.

Much has been said and written in the spirit of controversy, and much more will be said and written in the same spirit, on the subject of the Monitorial system of instruction. The more it is investigated, the more obvious its merits will appear, and the better its claims to general patronage can be ascertained. Its advocates rely on nothing adventitious, nothing imposing connected with the system, to enhance its reputation, or to recommend it to public patronage. They depend on the intrinsic merits of its associated principles, and on the practical results of those principles, for its progress and success; and they expect that these will, by degrees, be seen and acknowledged, till the system shall meet the approbation even of those, who are now its avowed enemies.

Did the friends of the monitorial plan discover, in any part of its economy, the imperfections ascribed to it, they would feel it their duty promptly to expose them, and, if found irremediable, to abandon it for one less defective. But after a fair and full experiment, having ascertained it to be admirably adapted to answer the purposes of juvenile instruction, and to equal, and, in many respects, surpass their expectations, they would deem it folly to doubt its efficacy, and, so far as the good of society is connected with it, worse than folly to abandon it for any other.

Both the system and its friends have had to encounter an opposition as violent as it was unreasonable. The spirit of hostility is still kept up, and manifested in different ways; but it is less impetuous, and, consequently, less formidable. Notwithstanding the resistance made to its progress, it obtains some proselytes; and in proportion as its principles, operations, and results, become known, the number will be increased. As certainly as the respective theories, of Columbus, Copernicus, Newton, and Linnæus, succeeded in defiance of an active and powerful opposition, so certainly will the monitorial system finally triumph over all impediments. This will be the work of years; but it will eventually be accomplished. For this opinion, so unequivocally stated, my reasons will, of course, be expected. These will be assigned in the sequel. My present purpose is to examine the motives, or what are considered the motives, which actuate its enemies in their hostility to the system.

Those who advocate the plan of monitorial instruction from the conviction of its decided superiority, are teachers, whose decision is the result of observation and experience, and parents and guardians, whose circumstances and means of information are such as enable them to form correct opinions for themselves. But, from the crude notions and unphilosophical reasoning of the ablest of its opposers, it is evident, that their information concerning the economy of the system is very limited, and very erroneous. I have read what are considered the best essays in opposition to it; but I have never met with one, in which the writer, professed to have estimated the comparative results of the two systems, the old and the new. Without a minute and thorough examination of its principles and operations, no one can form an accurate estimate of the utility of the monitorial system, or judge impartially betwen it and any other.

The advocates for what is called, by way of distinction; the old plan, contend, that the system by which they were taught is the best that can be divised; and, under the spar of this conviction, reject, as fruitless, every innovation upon it. This opinion, honest as it is acknowledged to be, always urged with zeal, and sometimes enforced with eloquence, may, after all, have been hastily formed. Every one knows, that knows any thing of human nature, the undue influence which education and habit frequently exert over the mind; limiting its predilections to its own experience of forms, customs, and modes, of communicating knowledge, and denying it the liberty of profiting by the improvements of others. The mind thus controlled by the force of prejudice, and kept ignorant of the means by which its power might be effectually subdued, is under absolute restraint—as it were, shut up, and made the vassal of its own self-sufficiency. It is, therefore, not surprising, though it is to be regretted, that so many find it difficult to divest themselves of inveterate prepossessions, which are frequently cherished and maintained in despite of facts that expose their unreasonableness. Such deeprooted prejudices cling to the mind with a degree of pertinacity, that, were it not for revelation and philosophy, would lead one to believe they constitute a part of the mind itself, and are identified with its essence. To this cause, I am convinced, are to be attributed the predilections for the old plan of juvenile instruction, and the hostility to the new: as though society, in the course of experiments to meliorate the general system of education, had reached the acme, the very *neplus ultra* of human improvement.

But there is an established point, at which all groundless prejudices, however honestly maintained, ought to pause, and beyond which, if presisted in, they degenerate into sheer obstinacy. I mean the force of evidence. To this point, the only settled criterion of truth among men, the advocates of the old plan of instruction seem unwilling to come. Do they apprehend any danger from examining the results of an innovation upon it? Would their prejudices be taken unaware? Inveterate prepossessions, to be overcome and rooted out, require strong counteracting proof. If, as its enemies contend, the monitorial system has nothing to recommend it, and, therefore, has no claims upon their attention, curiosity alone, were there no other inducement, should lead them to examine its principles, and ascertain its merits before they endeavor to disparage it. But they are, it may be, apprized of the fact, that many of those who are now its warmest advocates, were once among the number of its strenuous opposers; and that these were actuated by mere curiosity to investigate its principles, and, from time to time, to witness its results. And what evils, I would ask, either of an individual, local, or general description, would be felt from the increase of the number of its patrons? Rather let me deplore the fact, that the force of prejudice moves a considerable portion of our citizens to endeavor at the disparagement of a system of juvenile instruction, which a fair experiment, in this city and elsewhere, has proved to be the best ever devised; one adapted to the capacity, congenial with the dispositions, and admirably fitted to promote the happiness, as well as the mutual improvement, of youth. The practicability and usefulness of the monitorial system are no longer subjects of speculation. What was once considered the presumption of a bold theory, experience has evinced to have been the conception of an original, a great mind: the predictions that were made concerning its unprecedented utility, have been realized, and more than realized, in different parts of Europe and America. The amount of general intelligence and moral good in those countries where the system has been fully tested, and properly applied, is incalculable: and what ought to recommend it to general patronage, is, that society is found to be benefited by it, in proportion to its influence on the minds of youth. Our Atlantic cities testify in behalf of the monitorial system, and represent it, not only as the most effectual plan ever known for nurturing youth of both sexes, but also as a powerful auxiliary in promoting social happiness. There, prejudice has yielded to the force of evidence, which is the criterion of truth—and truth is omnipotent.

N. R. SMITH.

From the United States' Gazette.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

"Washington, Sept. 25, 1829.

The recent attacks made upon Duff Green, and others, who have assumed the characters of leaders and directors of the Jackson party, by Col. Orne, of Boston, have caused so much disgust at these gentry, among the citizens opposed to the present order of things, and so much consternation in the Jackson party here, that it has been deemed necessary for Green himself to go to Boston to endeavor to check the mania for exposure which has recently raged there to such an alarming extent. Since his departure the new exposition of Russel Jarvis has appeared, and the expectation here is, that the assailants have now committed themselves too far to recede with honor, if that word be applicable to the combatants and the contest. In the meantime, you may rest assured that these jarrings are trivial in comparison with those which have taken place among the members of the cabinet, arising out of the causes which have been darkly hinted at in the various papers.

There are well informed individuals here who predict changes in the cabinet, before the commencement of the session. The prediction is founded on the belief that the conduct of some members of the cabinet, as individuals, has greatly displeased general Jackson, and that the offenders will be punished, as enemies, by dismissal from their offices. Mr. Ingham, and Mr. Branch, have been named as in bad odour with General Jackson, at this moment, and it is said that unless they hit upon some mode of conciliating the general, it is not probable that they will remain. Should the *nortonizing* begin there, it is believed that it will be carried pretty freely into the subordinate ranks, and may even affect the official standing of some of the members of the far famed central committee, nearly the whole of whom have obtained offices, and such as have not yet received their reward, are hourly looking for it. The Calhoun party will be the principal sufferers by these changes should they take place; and Mr. Van Buren, who, although he has recently betrayed such ignorance of the political condition of Europe, and of reigning princes, as to ask if Bernadotte is not now crown-prince of Sweden, is, notwithstanding this defectiveness, very expert in all the littlenesses of intrigue and management, may perhaps manage to sustain himself in office; although this is believed to be somewhat doubtful. The calibre of Mr. Van Buren's mind appears to have been greatly mistaken. Whatever reputation he has earned has been yielded to his skill as a party disciplinarian and political manager in his own state. There, with a band of minor auxiliaries, receiving their cue for action from him, and obeying his impulse, as all the lesser wheels, in a complicated machine are moved by the master wheel, he has successfully imposed upon his fellow citizens tact for talent, and has received admiration, where he was entitled to nothing more than credit. But in the state department of the United States, where he has to deal with experienced and able diplomatists; where our relations with foreign governments are to be regulated; and where his mind is required to grasp the interests of whole communities, and the relative rights and positions of nations, his intellect, like his learning, seems to be paralyzed and lost in the vastness of the sphere into which he has been suddenly launched, and the magnitude of the subjects on which he is called to reflect and decide. There is not a tyro in the department who can compare the official productions of Mr. Van Buren, with those of his truly great predecessor, without being astonished at the greatness of the interval which lies between them; and also, if he loves the reputation of his country, must not feel mortification as the conviction forces itself upon his mind, of the effect which the diminished power of this department, which is in constant intercourse and collision with foreign cabinets, must produce in the minds of European statesmen, upon our internal character. The bureaux of the foreign ministers will look in vain for parallels to the splendid state papers which have come from the American department of state, during the last four years.

The Official Organ at Washington has said that the course of the opposition leaves no alternative to the friends of the Administration, but the re-election of Gen. Jackson!!! The same reason, we presume, will operate equally well at the termination of the next four years, and so on for the lifetime of Gen. Jackson—if there be any opposition party. We had intended publishing an extract from the Telegraph, showing the declarations of the aforesaid Duff, during the last presidential canvass, to the effect that a re-election of any man to be President of the U. States, was unconstitutional, or rather opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, which limits the term to four years. We have mislaid the paper containing it, but it is no matter; it can hardly be necessary to prove the unprincipled course of the Telegraph.—*Nat. Journal.*

Hear a Jackson man speak of his brethren!—The Boston Bulletin, a Jackson paper, speaking of the appointment of the editors of the Boston Statesman to office, under the new administration, says:

"There was in this city, *until after the election, and after the appointments here*, a daily newspaper which had advocated for about a year, the claims of General Jackson to the presidency. Its *nominal* Editor, who took to himself the authorship of most of its contributions, has obtained a fat and lazy office worth 4 or 5000 dollars a year, when it was notorious to all who thoroughly knew him, that his brains were utterly incompetent to the production of a column of political matter in a week. This man, a mere journeyman printer, succeeded in consequence of his plea that he was "*Editor*" of that paper. Another, connected with the same press, obtained a high and respectable station, his claims to which were founded on the fact, that he was principal *writer* for the aforesaid paper. Another, an unruly and foul mouthed demagogue, has acquired one of the most important offices in New England, under pretence that he not only *wrote* in the said newspaper, but that the press was sustained by *his money*. Thus *three* individuals are elevated infinitely above either their deserts or capacities, for reasons alleged on their part, which are involved in each other, and are in some degree false and deceptive."

Foreign News.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d ult. intelligence of a highly important character has been received. It will be seen that the Russians are victorious both in Europe and Asia, and that Constantinople will soon be threatened, if it be not already in danger.

Great Britain.—The harvests in England, upon the whole, promised to terminate favorably. The injury they had suffered was limited in extent.

The Manchester Mercury of August 18th says, considerable sensation was produced here yesterday by a statement that one of the leading companies in London for effecting marine insurance, had transmitted instructions to their agent in this town not to grant any policies on vessels for Russia *with security against capture by the king's enemies*. The general inference, of course, was, that we are about forthwith to go to war with the Emperor Nicholas.

The Morning Herald says that the Emperor Nicholas knows that Great Britain will avoid a war with Russia, if possible; for the very best of reasons.

The London papers contain further accounts of disasters by the late storm in Scotland. Many lives were lost on the coast, and much property destroyed on shore. The Rothes-bridge is broken down, and many houses in and near Rothes were prostrated. The bridge was a splendid edifice and cost upwards of £14,000.

A storm on the night of the 12th of August, was the cause of numerous disasters on the coast of Ireland. The whole line from Tuskar to Kingstown was strewed with wrecks. A schooner laden with salt and rosin, was wrecked off the Pier at Kingston and five persons perished. A brig was wrecked near the same place, and several lives lost.

SEAT OF WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war shows a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople on the other hand do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies. The orders for a levy *en masse* have produced but 30,000 men, and these only from the districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy. The only drawback on the Russian successes, is the intelligence from Odessa that the plague was fast approaching that great depot of supplies for the Russian forces. Gen. Diebitsch on the 24th of July had his head quarters near Burgas, at Cape Emin. Gen. Paskewitch, on the 27th of June, captured the imporatnt city of Erzerum and the fortress of Hassan Kale. Erzerum is the capital of Turcomania, in Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 130,000. Its capture opens all Asiatic Turkey to the Russians.

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburgh, of the capture, on the 27th June, of Erzerum and the fortress of Hassan Kale. At Erzerum, the Seraskier himself and four other Pachas were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan Kale. The capture of this important city, in fact, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians. The plague is fast approaching Odessa.

A letter from Odessa, July 27, says—"We learn by letters from Varna that our army had completed on the 24th the passage of the Balkan; Count Diebitsch had pushed forward his advanced posts as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas; Gen. Roth has established his head quarters at Adios. The Turks have lost, in the different engagements that have taken place, thirty pieces of cannon. In several villages in the environs, symptoms of the pest have shown themselves, but the authorities have taken all the necessary measures to prevent its spreading."

The Allgemeine Zeitung states under the head of Semlin, July 28, that the most alarming reports are in circulation at Belgrade, respecting the situation of the Turkish army, which is said to be near its dissolution; that the troops of Hussein Pacha have mutinied; that there were also signs of mutiny among the garrison of Widdin; that the general levy proceeds slowly, the people refusing to take arms unless there are soldiers to compel them; that fire arms begin to be scarce, and it has been necessary to give pikes to the Militia at Sophia.

The Journal of Odessa, of July 22, says, "The news of the total defeat of the Grand Vizier's army, as we learn by the arrival of the English Brig Helen, from Constantinople, had spread consternation in the Turkish capital. It was reported that the Ottoman army had lost 35,000 men, with all their camp and artillery.—*Augsburgh Gaz.*

The reserve coming from Tultschin, to the number of 48,000 men, is to pass the Pruth, in four columns, on the 13th and 15th of July, and 10th and 24th of August. 12,000 men will go to Giurgevo, and the remainder by way of Kalrasch against Shumla and the Balkan. Immense supplies of provisions are expected from the interior of Russia. Letters from Varna say, that Gen. Roth has received a reinforcement of 20,000 men from Odessa.

Intelligence of another character had also been received, which had damped the public exultation and created general alarm. It announced that the plague was fast approaching Odessa, and that decided cases of that tremendous disorder had occurred within three miles of the city. The inhabitants were full of consternation, all business was suspended, and, as it is customary in visitations of this nature, every family was provisioning themselves and making preparations for locking themselves up in their houses till the destroying scourge should have passed. Odessa is the grand depot whence all the magazines of the army were supplied, and if it be reduced to a desert for the space of a few months, the legions now beyond the Balkan may be stopped, for want of provisions, in their victorious march, or delivered up helpless by famine into the hands of their enemies.

The accounts from Odessa respecting the plague are to the 27th of July.

Letters from Odessa, dated to the 29th ult. contain alarming rumors respecting the place. Round one of the villages a *cordon sanitaire* is established, and no person is allowed, under any pretence, either to enter or to leave the place. Several cases are reported at Odessa itself.

An extraordinary Cabinet courier, it is said, who left Constantinople on the 17th, with the news that the Porte has rejected every proposition respecting Greece, as well as with regard to an arrangement with Russia. The greatest preparations for the continuation of the war are making throughout the Ottoman Empire.

Letters from Berlin mention a fresh levy of men in Russia, of four men of every five hundred of the male population. The promulgation of the Ukase has been delayed only till the Emperor should receive certain accounts of the uselessness of all steps to prevail on the Porte to accede to his proposals of peace.

The Hamburgh papers received in London state, as a tolerably likely rumor, that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing another great naval expedition, for the purpose as is it is supposed of carrying troops to aid the Sultan. Meanwhile, it is added, the Russian squadron, under Admiral Heyden, is assembling at Poros, and "will immediately take such a course as to be able closely to watch the movements of the Egyptian expedition, and, in case of need, to attack it." The same papers announce the arrival of the Persian Prince Chosrew at Moscow, on the 26th July, where he was received with almost regal honors.

Some interest has been excited by the intelligence from Napoli di Romania on the 7th ult. through Corfu, from which it appears that Russia is subsidizing the Greeks, it being stated, that the Russian Charge d' Affaires, M. Bulgari, has made an offer of a million and a half of roubles to Count Capo d'Istria, in order to make him prosecute his views as to Turkey.

Letters from Warsaw of the 12th of July say that the Polish Diet is to open in the month of October, and that the Emperor will come from St. Petersburgh to open it in person; that some other Sovereigns will be there at the same time, and that there will be a Congress. Great efforts are making in the interior of the Russian empire. Very considerable reinforcements are sent to the army. Gen. Witt is gone to the military colonies to exercise the troops that are fit for service. They amount to 60,000 men.

France.—The French papers are filled with the most violent attacks on the new government. The Journal des Debats says the ministry is such as cannot last a year, and that in any place where a thousand people shall be assembled, there a thousand voices will be raised against them.

An express from Paris, received in London, Aug. 18, states that Admiral de Rigny has actually refused the post of Minister of the Marine, and that M de Conny will probably be appointed to that high station in his stead.

The Ministry was acknowledged to be in a minority in the chamber of deputies. As an instance of the feeling in Paris, it is stated on the occasion of the celebration of the solemnities of the Assumption, contrary to usage on former occasions of the kind, the liberal journals by a consentaneous movement made their usual publications. English letter writers, such is the state of feeling in Paris towards the English, even express fears for their personal safety.

Paris, Aug. 15. The following are the particulars of the generous refusal of M. de Rigny, which are guarrantied as accurate:—Admiral de Rigny had stopped on family business at the seat of one of his brothers, four leagues from Moulins; there he learned his appointment from the *Moniteur*, which was sent to him by the Prefect. He immediately set out for Paris. There he arrived yesterday evening, and this morning at 9 o'clock, had an hour's conference with M. de Polignac, where he respectfully expressed to the king his invariable resolution. After stopping a few days with his family, he set out to Toulon to resume his command.

The London Courier notices that Erzerum was taken, "and all those glorious advantages gained," on the 9th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Pultowa—

'Where fortune left the Royal Swede;'

a day celebrated in the annals of Russia. The Russians are now encamped for the first time on the banks of the Euphrates, with the fertile plain of Turcomania, the ancient Assyria, before them, and without an enemy to prevent their progress. Erzerum was the centre of all the forces and resources collected by the Turkish government, to carry on the war in defence of the Asiatic provinces.

"How far," says the Courier, "the Russians choose to proceed seems to be left to their own will. Whether they will march over the ruins of Babylon to Bagdad, or turn down into Anatolia to threaten Constantinople from the Asiatic side of the Bosphoros, time will show, and the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, or the obstinacy of the Sultan, must decide. But if European diplomacy stand not in lieu of arms, ere many months have elapsed the mighty colossus of the Ottoman Empire may lie a wreck upon that earth which it once overshadowed with its power."

Upon the present condition of the affairs of the East, and the new relations between the other powers of Europe, likely to be produced by it, the London Herald of 19th ult. holds the following language. The Herald is anti-Muscovite in its politics;

"It is said, though we know not upon what authority, that the Turks have manifested a decided inclination to open negociations with Russia on the subject of peace. This report obtained some credit in the city among persons generally well informed, and it is certainly not at all improbable. Some indeed, went so far as to say that an armistice had been entered into. To this we do not attach the least credit, for though we can readily believe that the Turks, under existing circumstances, may be anxious for peace; we doubt very much indeed whether the Russians are so pacifically inclined. The truth is, the golden prize for which the Muscovite Empire has been for ages playing, is now, according to all appearance; on the point of being won. We learn from Odessa that the Russian army has completed its passage across the Balkan—that formidable range of mountains which the friends of Turkey vainly imagined would oppose an insuperable barrier to its march on Constantinople. General Diebitsch, we farther learn, has pushed his advanced post as far as Cape Emin, near Burgas, while Gen. Roth had established his head-quarters at Adios. Now let any one look at a map of Turkey, and he will find that there is nothing to impede the march of the Russians to the Capital of Constantine, if we except Adrianople, which, for the sake of effect, they may leave unreduced in their rear. Burgas is not more than a hundred miles from Constantinople—a short distance when it is considered the immense extent that the Russians have already marched, and the great natural impediments which they have surmounted. It is true that, if the Turks possess the enthusiasm and love of country for which they were anciently so much distinguished, they may still make a most formidable resistance;—but this does not appear to be the case. The *levy en masse*, it is said, is very sluggishly executed, the people taking arms only in those districts where there are troops to compel them to military service; and of volunteers there are very few, if any at all.

This, it is true, is the Russian version of the state of things in Turkey, but there is reason to believe that it is pretty correct. Such being the case, the question is whether Russia will forego the glorious opportunity of conquering Turkey, that ancient and inveterate enemy, merely because one or two of the great European Powers may declare war against her? For our part we are inclined to answer "No." The Emperor Nicholas knows that England will avoid a war, if possible, for obvious reasons. He must see how indisposed the people of France are to thwart his views, however contrarily disposed the Court may be—He is well aware that Austria is too poor to declare war without the assistance of England, while Prussia, there can be little doubt, will enter into his views, provided she is allowed to share the spoil. It may be said, however, that Russia is under engagements not to press things to extremities. This may be the case, or it may not; but, whether it be so or not, we apprehend that she will not find it difficult to evade or break through such engagements. When Russia involved England and France in the Treaty of the 6th of July, it was certainly not expected, nay, it must have been tacitly understood, that, when she assumed the character of a mediating power, she would not act as a belligerent. But, this she did do, and in doing this she certainly acted with bad faith. As for what has been said about the Hatti Sheriff of the Turks justifying her conduct we shall only observe that we look upon it as a mere excuse, and a very paltry one too! The battle of Navarino was an event which ought to have excused a little big talk on the part of the Turks. Taking all circumstances into consideration, we must say that, in our humble opinion, it is not very probable that Russia will seriously speak of peace till she has planted the Eagle on the walls of Constantinople; and what sort of a peace she will then propose it will not be difficult to imagine."

STILL LATER AND VERY IMPORTANT.

The packet ship Napoleon brings to the New-York editors Liverpool papers to the 26th and London to the 24th August, inclusive. The intelligence from the seat of war by this arrival is highly important. It appears that the Russian General Diebitsch, having been reinforced at Aidos with the corps of 12000 men which had been landed at Sizeboli, followed the Turks to the town of Kirk Killissa, twenty French leagues from Constantinople. Here a great battle took place, in which the Turks were defeated and dispersed, and the Russian army was left without any obstacle to oppose its march to Constantinople. It would seem to be the bold purpose of the Russian Commander to leave Adrianople on the right, and keeping along the sea, with his left sustained and provisioned by the fleet, to march directly upon the capital. If the commander at Adrianople shall take as much time to fathom the movements of his enemy, as he at Chomla did, Count Diebitsch will be in sight of Constantinople before the troops at Adrianople begin to move. Already, according to accounts from Vienna of the 10th August, in anticipation of the approach of the Russian Army to Constantinople, many of the wealthy inhabitants of that capital had removed their property, and made preparations for proceeding to Asia. The friends of the janissaries had begun to show themselves at Constantinople, and had set fire to the Greek suburb of Pera. Fifteen hundred houses had been destroyed in the conflagration. All accounts seem to concur in the fact, that in consequence of dexterous movements on the part of the Russians, and some negligence, perhaps, on the part of the Grand Vizier, affairs have taken a favorable turn for the invading army, and the expectation of the Turks, that they should keep their enemies at bay on the north side of the Balkan for another campaign at least, have been frustrated.

The following selections are copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

SEAT OF WAR.

The Algemeine Zeitung of the 17th Aug. says: "We have just learnt at this place, from a quarter that may be depended upon, that official news was received early in the morning of the 12th, by the Russian Legation at Vienna, that General Diebitsch, after being joined by the corps that landed at Rizeboli, had totally defeated and dispersed the Turkish army in a great battle near Kirk Kilissa, (20 German miles from Constantinople.) The fate of the capital must be now decided. The next post from Vienna will bring us the particulars."

Similar intelligence is said to have been received at Munich on the 15th August, from an authentic source. It is added, that notwithstanding this defeat the Divan persists in its refusal to come to an arrangement.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—The *Prussian State Gazette* gives at full length the bulletin of the Russian Army, dated Aidos, July 26, which details with great minuteness all the particulars of its victorious progress after passing the Balkan. Abdul Rahman, Pacha of three tails, who commanded the troops on the Kamstschik, the Messembria, Achioli, and Bourgas, had assembled 6,000 or 7,000 men on the right bank of the Juschikioi-Dere, but was attacked and driven back by General Roth, abandoning his position with two strand batteries of four guns each, and a dockyard, with a beautiful new corvette of 25 guns. He lost 400 prisoners and seven standards. Messembria which is well fortified, was attacked by land, and also by Admiral Greigh with his squadron. Omar Pacha, the Governor, surrendered on the 23d, with 100 officers; the Russians took 15 cannons and 2,000 prisoners, and 10 standards.

The garrison of Bourgas made a sally, but was repulsed, and the Russians, entering town pell mell with the fugitives, the garrison fled through the opposite gate. The garrison of Achioli abandoned the place without waiting to be attacked.

Constantinople, July 30—(By express.) A Tartar from Bourgas, has brought the news of the landing of a Russian corps of 12,000 men at Sizeboli. The Porte has also received information that this corps had joined the Russian main army that has crossed the Balkan. Aidos, Karnabat, and Jahboli, are said to be already occupied by the Russians. Unfavorable accounts continue to be received from Asia. Erzerum is said to be taken by the Russians, and the whole army of the Seraskier dispersed. The Armenians every where join the Russians, as they advance. All this bad news has caused the greatest consternation, and preparations are making in all speed for the defence of Adrianople, of which Hussain Pacha, Governor of Smyrna, is appointed Commandant. Entrenchments for the defence of the capital are also being thrown up with great activity. Jahia Effendi, Dragoman of the Porte, is disgraced, and his son-in-law, Espar Effendi, appointed in his room.

On the 26th instant, a fire broke out in the vicinity of Pere, by which 1000 houses and shops were consumed.

Mr. Von Roger, the Prussian ambassador, had his first solemn audience of the Sultan, in his camp at Bujukdere. It is said the Sultan will soon return to Ramis Tchiflik, where he had his camp last autumn.

The Grand Vizier, in Shumla, did not know of the march of the Russians from before that fortress till four days after it had taken place. He then sent a corps to the Kamtschik, which found that the Russians had already passed it. This corps then went to Aidos, where it arrived on the 24th, in the evening. There the Turkish troops, 6000 or 7000 infantry, made a stand, but were defeated by Gen. Rudiger, who took Aidos, and pursued the enemy to a great distance. The loss of the Turks in killed is supposed to be great. Only two hundred and twenty prisoners were taken. The Turkish camp was taken by the Russians, whose loss was not 100 men.

From the Courier Francais.

The progress of events in the East, which have been for a long time suspended, has now suddenly acquired an alarming rapidity. At the moment we are speaking the destinies of the Ottoman Empire are, perhaps accomplished. The German journals announce that the Russians have gained a great battle at twenty leagues from Constantinople. If this fact is true, as every thing seems to announce, the Sultan has no longer any chance.

* * * * * * * *

These events will cruelly disappoint the Duke of Wellington and Prince of Metternich; they will give a serious shock to the *statu quo*. In this instance England will have been taken by surprise. It was hoped that this campaign would terminate without any decisive success; alliances were concluding, and it was thought the threatening preparations would arrest the great operations. It is to this state of security we owe the Polignac Ministry.

It was thought that this Ministry would place France in a situation to enter into foreign alliances: and yet, under its administration, France will not be able to obtain satisfaction from the Dey of Algiers, who replies by cannon balls to the offers of millions which have been made him. At the opening of the campaign an English fleet in the Black Sea might have kept Russia in awe; now it is no longer time, the fleet is not ready, and in any case it would arrive too late. It is by negociations that a limit is going to be assigned to the results of a triumph that might have been prevented. Moderation will be spoken of to the conquerors, who, when fortune was against them called for immense indemnities. We are come then at length to that terrible complication of events of which the perspective has alarmed the European diplomacy for the last seven years. Peace maintained with such difficulty is now perhaps at an end.

They write from Toulon on the 15th August, that the bomb vessels were ordered to be ready for sailing on the next day, as the breaking off of the negociations with Algiers had determined the government to bombard the above place.

England.—A London Morning paper says:—A letter from Mexico has been received in town, which, if its statements may be relied on, discloses a very curious negociation which has been carrying on between that Government and the Minister for the United States. The letter, we understand, is addressed to so respectable a quarter that its authenticity is hardly to be doubted. It is affirmed that a proposition has been made by the American Minister, in consequence of the threatened invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards, to lend assistance to counteract it, in the most effectual way, by a large advance of money, but not of course without a "valuable consideration." Mexico, it is proposed, shall make over to the Government of the U. States, for a term of years in the first instance, the province of Texas and the peninsula of California. If, at the end of that time, the money advanced shall not be paid, the possession of those rich and extensive countries is to vest in the United States. The sum to be advanced under this guarantee is stated at between £10,000,000 and £12,000,000 sterling, quite sufficient, if properly applied, to bring that country into a state of prosperity as great as it has ever enjoyed. The temptation, however, might prove too great for the virtue of those who administer its affairs. It is not stated in what manner this proposition has been received by the Mexican Government.

The John Bull, referring to this letter, says:—"The proposition of America must not be quietly listened to, or tamely permitted; while we are earnest in our endeavors to put a stop to the power of Russia, *we must not forget the necessity of checking the aggrandizement of America:* and we repeat, we can conceive no ground more strong for co-operating with Spain in the present struggle, than that of stopping the union of Northern and Southern America which must be the inevitable result of the scheme now negociated by the Cabinet of the U. States."

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	1
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	2
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Easton	par	Newburgh	do
Germantown	par	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
West-Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Gentr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Bucks county	par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	d	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	d	*Georgia*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen $5 & up	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
5$ and upwards		Annap & br. Easton	do
Allander	1	Frdk. co. Hav. de. Gr.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	do	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	do	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	do	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	2
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton band	do
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Marietta	do	Mount Holley	do
Columbus	do	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	State bk. at Morris	do
Branch at Lawrenceb.	50	do at Elizabethtt.	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk. & br. $5 & up	6	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 up.	3	N Haven bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial bk Del	do	Phœnix bk. Hartfd.	do
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Richmd, & br $5 u	1
do. at Wilmington	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Georgetown	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
Wilming. & Br.	2	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts		Providence banks	2
Boston bks $5 & up.	2	Washingt. bk, West.	do
Springfield	do	Phœnix bk. at do.	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	N. E Commer. bk,	do
Salem	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Worcester	do	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	do	Burlington.	3
District Columbia gen.	½	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
Michigan $5 & up.	5		

DELEGATE TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
ROSS WILKINS,
JAMES PATTERSON,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
DAVID LYNCH.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM KERR *for* 3 *years.*
JAMES FLETCHER, *for* 2 *years.*
ROBERT C. McFARLAND, *Auditor.*

ANTI MASONIC TICKET

ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
JAMES LOGAN,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

SOLICITED by many friends in the city and county, I offer myself a candidate for the STATE LEGISLATURE. Should my fellow citizens think proper to elect me, they may be assured that my best exertions will be used to promote their interest.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW.
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1829—tf. *Druggist*

Another Volunteer.

I HAVE served my country, and now am willing to serve my constituents in the State Legislature, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow citizens at the ensuing election, and I wish to run on every ticket.

JOHN FERGUSON.
Mifflin township, August 14, 1829.—te*

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW Citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for Representative in the next legislature. Should you think me capable of serving you, and be pleased to favor me with your support, I will endeavor to discharge my duties with the strictest fidelity to your interests.

SAMUEL FREW.
Elizabeth-town, July 21st, 1829.

WE are authorized to state that WM. B. FOSTER will be a Candidate for Assembly at the ensuing October election.

WE are authorized to state that LAZARUS STEWART is a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.
July 10.

WE are authorized to state that JEREMIAH FERREE is a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for two years.
July 10.

WE are authorized to state from the solicitations of many, that DR. JOSEPH CURRY, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, has consented to become a candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election in October next. He is friendly to internal improvement, agriculture, and domestic manufactures.
July 22d, 1829.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WE are authorized to state that JAMES DONAHOE, of Fayette township, is a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, for three years.

MANY VOTERS.
July 31, 1829—te*

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1829.

We have selected for our paper, to-day, the 78th letter from a correspondent in Washington, to the editor of the United States' Gazette. The author of the letter is not generally known; but in the long series of previous letters, he has so steadily approximated the truth, as to secure to his statements a degree of credence not commonly granted to anonymous letters.

We have been gratified with an opportunity to examine the first volume of the "Register of Pennsylvania," edited by Samuel Hazard, at Philadelphia. It is designed as a repository for useful intelligence respecting this Commonwealth. It contains a mass of information which must be very useful, and highly interesting to every intelligent man.

It is published in weekly numbers of sixteen pages each, at five dollars per annum. An agent of the editor is now in our city, getting subscriptions, and copies of the work may be seen at Robert Patterson's book-store.

BLAIRSVILLE, INDIANA COUNTY.

By the Blairsville Record we learn, that in September, 1827, this thriving village contained 501 inhabitants; it now contains 1023, being an increase, in two years, of more than one hundred per cent. Within that time, four brick houses of public worship have been erected, viz: A Presbyterian Meeting-house, a Methodist Meeting-house, an Episcopal Church, and a Catholic Chapel. Ground has also been purchased for a German Lutheran Church. There are in the village, forty-seven brick, seventy-two frame, forty-seven log, and four stone houses, besides several brick buildings now under way.

COLONEL JARVIS AND DUFF GREEN.

Our readers will no doubt recollect that these two worthies were formerly editors of the Washington Telegraph, and joint laborers in the campaign of falsehood and calumny against the late administration. While they were in pursuit of the game, they were *"hale fellows, honorable men,"* but now, when the spoil is to be divided, they do not agree so well. Col. Jarvis appears to have been outgeneraled by the General, and of course he is not in a very good humor. From his former intimacy with Green, he has a good knowledge of Duff's character, and his ill humor induces him to *publish now*, what self interest induced him to *conceal* nine months ago. Some of our friends have wished us to publish Jarvis' letters, but we beg leave to decline doing so. Honorable men have nothing to do with their quarrels. Jarvis may say many hard things about Green, but he can say nothing worse than the truth. He asserts that Duff is an *"infamous liar,"* and sets himself seriously to work to prove it. Surely this is labor thrown away. Again he asserts that Duff is "destitute of political morality." Surely no argument is necessary to prove this assertion to be true.—Why, then, should we waste our time and paper in publishing the letters of Col. Jarvis? What is there in his character which renders him an object of public interest?

Who is Col. Jarvis? He is the man who united with Duff Green in belching forth torrents of calumny upon the late administration: the same man who, with a full knowledge of Duff Green's destitution of moral principle, was still his bosom friend, his confidential companion for weeks and months, his fellow laborer in the infamous work of calumny and falsehood: the same ruffian who made the infamous and cowardly attack upon the private Secretary of the late pure and much injured President.

These worthies will, no doubt, have a bitter war of words—they may exhaust upon each other that stock of Billingsgate, which they have been gathering during the last five years, and every word which they utter may be true; and yet no independent, honorable man will think worse of either of them than he does now.

As to Col. Jarvis' character, it seems to be immaterial whether his charges against Green be true or false. If they are true, the Colonel proves conclusively, that the hope of office, or private emolument could induce him to take to his bosom and confidence, a man *"of inexpressible and unapproachable infamy,"* "a liar," and "a man without moral principle." For the sake of gain, he could not only *approach*, but hug to his bosom, this object of *"unapproachable infamy."* If his charges are false, he himself becomes *"inexpressibly and unapproachably infamous."*

The General and the Colonel may themselves settle their own controversy. We decline interfering in their mere *personal* bickerings.

A dozen matters briefly stated.

A Clergyman in Vermont lately asked a woman if her children had all been baptized. "Yes" said she, "I believe they have, all but *eleven*." She had twenty-two living children.

The Society of Friends have organized a Bible Society, under the title of "the Bible Association of Friends in America." They intend to publish an octavo edition of the bible, on large type, and on fine paper, for general distribution.

The U. S. ship Peacock lately sailed for the West Indies, being rigged with a full suit of sails made of *American Cotton Duck*.

It is asserted that Cotton sails *cost less, last longer, and drive a vessel a mile an hour faster*, than the best Holland or Russia Duck.

Lavasseur's book, entitled *La Fayette in America*, giving an account of his travels in this country, is for sale in Paris.

A weaver by the name of John Ball, who is at work in one of the manufacturing establishments near Boston, has recently had an estate left him in Kilkenny County, Ireland, worth 20,000 pounds.

Died, on the 14th Sept. at Lymington, Maine, Lazarus Rowe, aged 104 years. His wife died last spring, aged upwards of 103 years. They had lived together as man and wife eighty-six years!

Upwards of £500 have been raised by subscriptions at Liverpool, England, to procure a piece of plate, as a present to Mr. Maury, our late consul there.

Washington Irving has accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Legation to Great Britain.

An unfortunate Neapolitan was lately so cruelly tortured, that the judges had to condemn him to death, *because he was too horribly mutilated to be restored to Society;*

To Miss B. M. with a needle full of white thread:
"There is nothing in life so shocking,
"As a girl with a hole in her stocking."

The Lockport Journal of the 17th ult. nominates Martin Van Buren as successor to General Jackson.

A part of the Legislature of Mexico preferred some charges against Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to that country: to these charges he made an able and spirited reply, from which we have extracted that part which we conceive to be more particularly interesting to the citizens of the United States.

Extract from Mr. Poinsett's Reply.

The Legislature of Tlalpam says: "In fact the North Americans owe to their liberal institutions what their climo denies; and it is very natural to persuade themselves that Mexico, in the enjoyment of the same political system, united with the advantages of its delightful temperature, the fertility of its soil, and the mild and docile character of its inhabitants, will attract an increase of population and wealth, which will give it a name and preponderance among the other Republics of the Continent. The North American policy, so called, is contradictory to our own; and it is for their interest to preserve things in their present state, that Mexico may offer no guarantees, nor any kind of attractives in its society, nor any advantages in its departments of industry, which can diminish the credit and aggrandizement of that nation. On this principle they have to establish their diplomacy in regard to ourselves, and their Agents must fulfil their mission accordingly.—Whether this reasoning is well founded or not, certainly it is so understood by every one; and hence the alarm, distrust, and unfriendly feeling in the parties, and among all the Mexicans."

If this matter stood as here represented, this Republic ought not to permit any Agent of the United States of America to reside within its territory. But the supposition is entirely gratuitous, and founded in a total ignorance of the relative position of the two countries. Their productions, their industry, and their commerce, are so perfectly distinct, that no competition can exist between them. Mexico certainly possesses within itself all the elements of greatness, and no one can take a more lively interest in its prosperity than the undersigned. He earnestly desires that those who govern it, may give opportunity for the development of all its resources, that it may become a great and consolidated nation. In this condition, the two great Republics of North America will contribute more to the prosperity and security of each other, than they can possibly do at present, and then the politicians of this country will be convinced that there can be no competition between the two Republics. Mexico enjoys some advantages which the United States do not possess; and would present, in other circumstances, great allurements to European emigrants; but nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose that the United States have an interest in diverting this emigration from Mexico to their own country. The population of these States has increased during the last 38 years, from about 4,000,000 to 13,000,000, although the emigrants from foreign countries since the Revolution, have not exceeded 12,000 souls per annum. It is plain, therefore, that the loss of this number, although they went to Mexico, would not injure the prosperity of the U. States. Without this aid, the population of those States, from its natural increase, at the rate of progression hitherto, will amount in 1870, i.e. in 50 years, to the prodigious number of 47,000,000. Whence then can arise this fear, which is attributed to them, of the aggrandizement of Mexico? It has been seen that it is not from an apprehension of having their population diminished, neither can it be from a suspicion that Mexico will eclipse their commerce. Mexico may one day have a flourishing commerce across the Pacific to the Asiatic countries, but the very nature of its coasts will prevent its entering into competition with its neighbors, in this particular, on the Atlantic, Can it be from an apprehension that on account of the fertility of its soil, as Baron Humboldt has supposed, it will operate against the products of the United States in foreign markets? There are two circumstances which prevent this conclusion. The difficulties which the physical structure of this country presents to the cheap communication of the fertile districts with the coasts; and the different character of the laborers in the two countries. The undersigned will not draw a comparison between them, but will only notice the singular fact, that with all the natural advantages of Mexico, both in climate and soil, the expense of culture, in the case of all agricultural productions, is here about double to what it is in the United States, and that of transporting these productions to foreign markets, more than quadruple. These great and essential differences between the Republics must make it apparent to every thinking man, that no competition can exist between the United States and Mexico. The former have no motives for wishing their neighbors to be poor and turbulent; on the contrary, they desire them to be rich and quiet. They have always maintained and manifested towards them the most friendly sentiments; and the people of Mexico may rest assured, that the policy of the United States is free from all stratagem and disguise. The very nature of their institutions forbids it. The people have a right to know what the government is doing, and do know it. Every thing is published to the world entire; even to the instructions of its Ministers in foreign countries. For these reasons the Cabinet at Washington is entirely free from all political intrigue; and nothing can be more frank than the relations of the United States with foreign powers. If ever the enemies of America (of whom the Legislature of the State of Mexico seems to be the blind instrument, should succeed in destroying the friendly relation which now exists between the two Republics; if ever the United States find themselves compelled, by a series of outrages and injuries, to sustain their rights, or to avenge their insulted honor, their hostility will be open and declared, as their friendship with these countries is, and ever has been, frank, generous and sincere.

"Taxing the consumer."—A distinguished planter in one of the southern states being lately at Boston, was invited by an extensive dealer in American cloths to visit his store, and see for himself how the manufacturers were "taxing the consumers." "He attended, and *instantly* agreed to take ten pieces of cloth, for his own supply, though not fully believing that the price asked would really be taken, untill repeatedly assured that it was the regular one, and his bill was made out. He had for many years purchased such goods, and confessed that these were 25 per cent. cheaper than any that he had ever before met with; but concluded with d—— the tariff.

An article from Galena, dated August 2, says:—"This country and the business of this place is completely prostrated by the great, sudden, and unexpected fall of lead. It now sells at 1½ to 1¾ cents per lb. Galena is almost deserted. The still waters of Fever river are at present but seldom disturbed by the crafts of commerce A complete revolution has taken place, but many are, however, obliged to stay in hopes of better times.—*Niles.*

Fall Goods.—We have the pleasure of informing our country friends, that the usual extensive supply of Fall Goods, of every description, and fashion, embracing the most extensive variety in the stock of Dry Goods, Hard and Crockery Ware, is now in the Baltimore market, brought by recent arrivals from Liverpool. The goods are low charged, of excellent fabric, and of endless variety in pattern, offering an assortment, which cannot fail to meet the wants of the merchant, and enable him to please the taste, and gratify every wish of his customers. In addition to the extensive assortment already in the market, other arrivals from Europe may be looked for, bringing with them further supplies, and the almost daily arrivals from the West Indies and other ports, freighted with the fruits, the spices, and the luxuries of milder climes, place the Grocery Market of Baltimore first in the consideration of the judicious purchaser.

For the excellent supply of Domestics our city has long been proverbial, and the most extraordinary low rate at which they are now offered, and the immense quantity in the market, should induce every individual to inspect them before he thinks of purchasing elsewhere. We are satisfied no other can successfully compete with the Baltimore market in the variety of pattern, superiority of fabric, and cheap rate of Domestic Cottons, and many other articles entering into the assortment which is needed for the consumption of the country.

Balt. Gaz.

The more nearly the boasted *reform* in the Post Office Establishment approaches completion, the more closely does it resemble in effect the ancient "system of irregularity." Our Baltimore and Washington papers not unfrequently reach us *via* Philadelphia, and New York papers come to hand from Richmond, or possibly—judging from the time they were travelling—from New Orleans or Pensacola. And occasionally some purblind postmaster returns to our office a package, *"for better direction,"* when the superscription was so legible that he who runs must read, and there could be no mistake as to its place of destination, had not the genius—whom Mr. Barry has converted into *"a man of letters,"* in spite of nature and has stars—taken pains to deface our calligraphy.—Others of our citizens seem to be visited like ourselves with the blessings consequent on Mr. Barry's administration of the mail bags on Jackson principles. A gentleman of this place, whose correspondence is extensive, was asked a few days since whether he had experienced any benefit from the newly introduced *reform*. *"None but this,"* replied he, *"that my Philadelphia letters are sent to me via Selinsgrove!"*—*York Recorder.*

FOLLE AVOINE, OR WILD RICE.

This productive and highly valuable acquatic plant (avena fatua) is found in all the lakes, rivers and bays of the North West Territory. The Fols Avoines call it *Menomen*, and living almost entirely upon it, the French gave them the name of Fols Avoines, or wild rice eaters. It grows in water of from four to seven feet depth; but always rejects a hard sandy bottom. A meadow of wild rice strongly resembles an inundated cane-break; the plants extend from four to eight feet above the surface of the water—and are often so thick that they wholly prevent the progress of canoes and boats; they are about the size of the red cane in Tennessee, full of joints, and of the color and texture of bullrushes; the stalks above the water and the branches, which bear the grain, resemble oats. The Indians in order to prevent the geese and ducks from devouring the whole crop, sometimes run their canoes into the midst of it, while in the milky state, and tie the stalks just below the heads, into large bunches, in which state it remains three or four weeks, until perfectly ripe. When the heads become ripe, they pass through it with their canoes lined with blankets, and bending the stalks or branches over the sides, beat off the grain with sticks—and such is the abundance of the harvest, that an expert Indian or squaw will soon fill a canoe. After it is gathered, it is dried and put into skins for future use. It is singular that this plant has never been found south of the Illinois, nor east of Sandusky bay; but is found north nearly to Hudson bay. The rivers and lakes of this territory alone, no doubt, annually produce several millions of bushels; and in time it may become an important article of commerce and agriculture. Some think that it might be successfully cultivated in the Atlantic rivers. The duck has become singularly expert in plucking her food from this plant; being unable to reach the highest branches, she presses her breast against the stalk and with a violent effort of her feet causes it to yield to her strength, which it readily does by reason of its slender fibrous roots—having forced the top of the stalk into the water, she keeps it under her body until she has finished her repast. It is equally nutritious and palatable as the common rice.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 2. Virginian, from Louisville.
5. Packet, do.

DEPARTED.

October 2. Messenger, for Louisville.
5. Virginian, do.
5. Packet, do.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

October 1, Freeport Packet.
" 2, Gen. Lacock.
" " Rambler.
" 3, Manager.
" " Farmer.
" " Freeport.
" " Pioneer.
" 5, Killbuck.

DEPARTED.

October 1, Unexpected.
" " Flat.
" 2, Reindeer.
" " Freeport Packet.
" 3, Gen. Lacock.
" 5, Rambler.
" " Manager.
" " Freeport Packet.

Married,

On Wednesday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr Rafferty Mr. *Wm. B. Conway*, manufacturer, to Miss *Charity Anne*, daughter of Charles Kenny, Esq.—all of Mifflin township.

At Natchez, on the 1st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. *John C. Allison*, Printer, formerly of Pittsburgh, to Mrs. *Maria P. Walker*, of the former place.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

A. WAY & Co.

No. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, (purchased at very reduced prices,) a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

On consignment from the manufactory,
"Harmony" Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

ALSO,—"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED GENUINE STAMP,
Imported direct from the manufactory in Holland, which will be sold by the piece or a less quantity, to suit purchasers, at the Philadelphia or New York prices. Oct. 6—8tw

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T. B. DALLAS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to No. 96 Liberty Street, near Cecil's Alley. Oct. 6—3w

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80 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR,
12 do. Double distilled Whiskey,
2 Pipes Old Irish Whiskey; 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 30 Kits Mackeral, for family use; 8 Hhds. German Clay. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK, & Co.
Sept. 22.—4t

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.
October 6, 1829.—tf

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

HAGERS-TOWN.

MISS INGLIS'S Private Boarding School will re-open on Monday, the 2d of November. The Session then commencing, will embrace the whole scholastic year of ten months; this method being thought preferable to the division of the year into two Sessions, as heretofore.

Young ladies are boarded, and instructed in the various branches of an English Education taught in the most respectable Female Seminaries, for $150 for the whole term, and at the rate of $170 for any period less than the whole term; and no additional charges are made for bed, bedding, washing, ironing, fuel, lights, &c. Payment made half in advance on entering, and the remainder at the close of the year. No pupil received for less than half a year.

For the French and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Lacework, an extra charge is made.

Books, Music, and Stationary furnished at a moderate advance on the wholesale price.

October 6, 1829.—1m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

Also, three hundred Horse Cards of superior manufacture.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

☞ *BLEEDING BY LEECHES,* ☜

CUPPING, OR THE LANCET, &c.

JOHN ANDERSON, grateful for the patronage he has already received, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has removed to No. 105 Third Street. Having on hand a large quantity of the best Leeches, and having made arrangements to procure regular fresh supplies, he will always be ready to attend to those to whom topical bleeding, either by LEECHING OR CUPPING, may be deemed necessary. He also continues his business of Shaving, Hair Cutting, &c. Those who may employ him may rest assured of his attention. He can give references, if required, to several respectable Physicians, who have already called him in to apply his Leeches, or to cup their patients.

Oct. 6—3t*

New & Seasonable Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia and elsewhere, a very complete assortment of NEW GOODS, bought on the best terms, and comprising a great variety of

Fine and Superfine Broadcloths, Vestings and Cassinetts,
Pelisse and Habit cloths, Flannels, Baizes and Blankets,
Irish Linens, Linen Cambrics, fine and fancy Cravats,
Cambric and Jaconett, Swiss, and other plain and figured Muslins, and Laces,
Bombazines, Ratinetts, Merinos, plain and figured Bombazetts,
Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, flag and black silk Handkerchiefs,
Satins, Silks, Gloves, Hoisery, figured and plain Ribbons,
Harmony Flannels, Cloths and Cassinetts, &c.
Country Carpettings, Flannels, Linseys, &c.

ALSO—

A very fine assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Glassware (from the different factories) Queensware, gilt and plain Looking Glasses, Brushes, Drums, Swords, &c. Combs, Spectacles, men's, women's and children's Shoes and Boots, Groceries, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, Liquors, a great variety of Pittsburgh Manufactures—Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalm and Hymn Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, Almanacs for 1830, and Paper. And the following miscellaneous items, (to reduce and trim a heavy stock.) 100 pieces 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings and checks; 40 pieces strong and heavy 3-4 & 7-8 brown and bleached muslins; 20 pieces 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, & 7-4 tickings; 1000 lbs. assorted cotton yarn, all numbers; 500 lbs. candlewick, carded and raw cotton; on hand and expected in a few days, 4000 lbs. good Ohio cheese, 25 bbls. cider vinegar, 2500 lbs. American and English blister, crowley and cast steel; 25 dozen 11, 12, 13, & 14 inch files and rasps; 5 pair of blacksmiths' bellows; iron assorted; 25 kegs assorted Juniata nails and brads; 30 bbls. good Cincinnati pickled pork; 30 bbls. flour; 4000 lbs. bacon; 25 bbls. salt, 1000 lbs. best quality Ohio oil stone for mechanics, hones, &c. 30 dozen canal and other shovels, spades, axes, mattocks, &c. 400 yards flax linens and linseys; 250 yards Russia tow linen; 300 pair coarse country socks; 500 men's shoes and boots; 50 kegs assorted tobacco, madder, alum, brimstone, pepper, chalk, &c. 20 bushels New York timothy seed, 10 boxes pipes; 40 old and cheap muskets; 25,000 cigars; 30 boxes window glass; 200 patent buckets, and large and small tubs; 25 boxes soap and candles; Gin, Brandy, New-England Rum, Malaga and Lisbon Wines, Jamaica Spirits, and Cherry Bounce, with a great variety of other scarce and many fancy articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or approved notes and acceptances at short date.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants, Traders, and Peddlers, will find this Store supplied with an excellent assortment, well attended, and goods sold in such a way as to accommodate and make it a matter of ☞ interest to call and examine for themselves.

ISAAC HARRIS.
Oct. 2, 1829—3t.

N. B. All persons indebted, are invited to make immediate payment or settlement.

Union-Town and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th November, 1829, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of April, A.D. 1829, the books to receive subscription for stock, in a company to be entitled "the President Managers, and Company of the Uniontown and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road," will be opened, and continue open for the space of six hours, for three days successively, at the following places, viz:—At the house of George Craft, Uniontown, Fayette county; at the house of George Hagen, Perryopolis; at the house of David Rankin, Rostraver Township, Westmoreland county; at the house of John Walker, Elizabethtown, Allegheny county; and at the house of Col. Ramsey, Wood-street, Pittsburgh:—when and where one or more of the undersigned Commissioners will attend.

JOHN M. AUSTIN,
JACOB HARRIS,
DAVID RYALL,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY WESTBAY.
Sept. 29, 1829.—4t

NEW & ELEGANT STEAM BOAT FOR SALE.

THE Hull of a New and beautiful STEAM BOAT, as she now lies at Elizabeth-town, Allegheny county, Pa.—102 feet on deck, 19 feet 8 inches beam, 6 feet hold; built of sound and seasoned materials, in a workmanlike manner. Also a very superior first rate ENGINE, four 34 inch 17 feet boilers, 20 inch cylinder, 4½ feet stroke, which can be seen at the factory of the Columbian Steam Engine Co.—If not disposed of before the first day of November, they will be sold on that day by auction, at the wharf, in Pittsburgh.—Terms accommodating. Apply to

VINCENT A. BOGUE,
Pittsburgh Hotel, (Griffith's.)

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Louisville Advertiser, and the Nashville Whig, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE

OF STEAM BOATS AND BARGES is now running DAILY, (Sunday excepted) between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through which, Passengers are conveyed in the elegant Barges, drawn by six horses, in two hours. The comfort and convenience to passengers of a water to a land conveyance, (to say nothing of the novelty and grandeur of the Canal, which is the greatest work of the age) make this the most desirable route between the two cities.

The Proprietors of this Line, thankful for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, are determined to merit the continuance of it by rendering every facility, accommodation and comfort to their Passengers.

☞ The Philadelphia, Captain Crocker, leaves the intersection of Light and Pratt street, at six o'clock, A. M. Fare as usual.

HENRY WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 3 Light-street Wharf.
All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.
Oct. 2.—8t

JAMES ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY solicits country merchants and others to favor him with a call, at his store, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets, where he has just received, and offers for sale, a choice selection, consisting of almost every article in the Grocery and Liquor line, which will be sold at a very small profit, for cash or country produce. Being connected with a concern in Baltimore, he is enabled to have his goods on the most advantageous terms.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co.
Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73.
Oct. 2, 1829.—w8t

A Steam Engine For Sale

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS.

FOUR boilers sixteen feet long, thirty-four inches diameter, cylinder twenty inches diameter, four feet six inches stroke, will be sold at public sale, on the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, in consequence of the failure of a contractor, at the Columbian Steam Engine Company, No. 11 First Street. Terms made known at the time of sale.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w3t

TO LET,

THAT Large Brick House, at the corner of Water street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by Robert Spencer. Possession given immediately. The Water rent is paid up until first of April next.—For terms inquire of Robert Spencer, on the premises, or to W. W. Fetterman, Esquire.

October 2, 1829.—3t

TO BE LET,

THE TWO SPACIOUS UPPER LOFTS of Store No. 97 Market Street, for which a lease of 3 years will be given, if required.

Inquire on the premises, of
WETMORE & HAVENS.
Oct. 2—4t.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

CIDER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase four hundred barrels of pure strong cider: call at my residence, or at the White and Red Lead Manufactory, on Liberty street, above the Canal.

HILARY BRUNOT.
September 22, 1829.—3t.

N. B. Constantly on hand, for sale, White and Red Lead, warranted first quality. H. B.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*
Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK.
At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to
DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.
Sept. 25, 1829.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Allegheny, in State of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the several Insolvent Laws of said state, and the said court have ordered that, I be and appear before them, at Pittsburgh, on 2d day of November next, for a hearing, where you may attend, should you feel so disposed.

JOHN CLARK.
Carpenter, Allegheny.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 6.—3tw*

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street
May 12—tf.

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40 BARRELS GROUND CAMWOOD
5 Tons Logwood. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK & Co.
Sept. 22.—6t

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

SMITHS' VICES.

A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets.
August 11.—3mo

FLAX SEED!

FIFTY CENTS PER BUSHEL will be paid in Cash for good clean Flax Seed at our Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

M'KEE, CLARKE, & Co.
No. 81 Front Street.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—6t

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nu-Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

BOLTING CLOTHS,

FIVE and six quarters, from No. 0 to 9, of the best quality. For sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood-street.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Sept. 22, 1829.—6t *Agent.*

The Washington Examiner and Greensburgh Republican, will please insert the above six times.

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of
Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Bootlining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz*, Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant*, Zelienople.
July 28.—w3m.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

Stop the Murderer!

☞ 100 DOLLARS REWARD. ☜

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

OF the City of Pittsburgh, who had been convicted of *Murder in the second degree*, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, at August Sessions, A. D. 1829, escaped from the Jail of said county, on Sunday, the 20th instant.

The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending and securing him in any Jail within this Commonwealth or elsewhere, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered at the Jail of Allegheny County, Pa.

Said Hamilton was born in Ireland; is about 5 feet 10 inches high; slim made; about 28 or 30 years of age; fair complexion; hair rather a dark brown; small grey eyes; a scar under the left jaw, occasioned by the cut of a knife previous to his arrest; talks quick, and rather in the dialect of what is called Scotch Irish; by occupation a carpenter. Had on when he escaped, a blue close bodied coat and pantaloons, and white hat.

WILLIAM CAVEN,
Sheriff, Allegheny Co. Pa.
Pittsburgh, Sep. 25, 1829.—3t.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14—tf.

Poetry.

From the Independent Citizen.

The following truly poetical lines are from the third number of Willis's American Monthly Magazine. We have not seen the work; but such a piece of poetry would redeem a wilderness of faults.

CHANGES.

The billows run along in gold
Over the yielding main,
And when, upon the shore unroll'd,
They gather up again,
They get themselves a different form,
These children of the wind,
And, or in sunlight or in storm,
Leave the green land behind.

Life's billows on life's changing sea,
Come always to death's shore,
Some with a calm content, and free,
Some with a hollow roar:
They break and are no longer seen,
Yet still defying time,
Divided, and of different mien,
They roll from clime to clime.

All water courses find the main;
The main sinks back to earth;
Life settles in the grave—again
The grave hath life and birth:
Flowers bloom above the sleeping dust,
Grass grows from scatter'd clay;
And thus from death the spirit must
To life find back its way.

Life hath its range eternally,
Like water, changing forms;
The mists go upward from the sea,
And gather into storms:
The dew and rain come down again,
To fresh the drooping land;
So doth this life exalt and wane,
And alter, and expand.

SONNET.

It is not so—it is not so;
The world may think me gay,
And on my cheek the ready smile
May ceaseless seem to play;
The ray that tips with gold the stream,
Gilds not the depths below—
All bright alike the eye may deem,
But yet—it is not so!

Miscellany.

SCOTCH SYSTEM OF DRILLING.

The following has been republished in the Baltimore Emerald, from the Gentleman's Magazine of 1746. We recollect to have heard in our boyhood, these orders given by a Scotch fugle-man to a volunteer company under his instruction. He introduced, however the following alterations—the only ones we can now remember.

Wash. Chron.

Draw a long skimmer fra her back bane, sir.
Noo ram it doon her wame.
Clap her to y're shoolder, like a coos stake,
And mak a' the hill cry curdoo.

Tak' heed Sawney;
Join your spoon haud to your muckle gun, sir
Haud her out before your face, sir.
Your cogue haud to your muckle gun, sir.
Bring her down to your knee, sir.
Pu' back the lug o' her, sir.
Present at the gelly wellfoots, sir.
Fire, sir.
Haud her out before your face again, sir.
Pu' up the lug o' her, sir.
Handle your knil seed, sir.
Cast it into the lug o' her, sir.
Steek the lug o' her, sir.
Haud her out before your face again, sir.
Cast about your muckle gun, sir.
Pu' her into your wame, sir.
Handle your kail seed, sir.
Bite off the head o' it, sir.
Cast it into the wame o' her, sir.
Lug out your welly wand, sir.
Put it into the wame o' her, sir.
Ram down your kail seed, sir.
Lug it out again, sir.
Shorten it against your wame, sir.
Put it into the place o' it again, sir.
Cast off your muckle gun, sir.
Your spoon hand under the lug o' her, sir.
Haud her before your face again, sir.
Whack her o'er your rigin, sir.
Your dowp to me, and your face to *Inverness*, sir.
Blaw up the muckle pipes, *M'Carter*.
Now gae your gaits, sir.

Panorama of London.—A few years ago, while the dome of St. Paul's church in London was repairing, a celebrated painter, Mr. Horner, conceived the project of seizing the opportunity to draw a panorama of the city and vicinity. He accordingly applied to the wardens and vestry, and obtained permission to erect a basket-house on the top of a stage built around the lantern, 320 feet above the surface of the earth. In this he took up his temporary abode, and on one occasion had some of his friends to dine with him,—among whom was the well known Rowland Stephenson. The artist's season for sketching was after the dawn, and before the dense clouds of smoke arose, in which London is daily enveloped. In time he produced a work of surpassing splendor.—In order to exhibit it to advantage, a large and very expensive dome was erected in Regent's Park, called the Coliseum.* As it advanced, the expenditure was seen to be much beyond any means which the artist was supposed to possess, and at length it came to be understood that the money was furnished by Rowland Stephenson. This discovery awakened a suspicion that the gentleman might be going beyond his depth, and was one of the causes which led to the failure of the house with which he was connected. The building, however, was so far completed, as to receive the painting, then in an unfinished state, but since exhibited to thousands of admiring spectators. The artist, we understand, is now in this city.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

*The picture of London, published at the close of 1826, says, "The Coliseum or Panorama, that spacious multangular edifice, with a grand Doric Portico, has been completed, and a vast panoramic view of London, from the top of St. Paul's church, within its walls, is nearly finished. The whole will be ready for exhibition the ensuing Spring, and must excite much curiosity from its magnitude and novelty.

Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

LL CALLAGHAN, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, member of the Faculty of Medicine of Glasgow, and member of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, will deliver a course of *Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery*, in the city of Pittsburgh, during the ensuing winter. The course will commence on the 1st of November and terminate on the last of February.

For particulars apply to Dr. L. Callaghan, No. 18, Market Street, Pittsburgh, where a printed prospectus of the Surgical department of the course may be had.

Sept. 18, 1829.—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 18, HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE.

MRS. ALEXANDER M'KIM'S Academy will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday the first of September. In addition to a comprehensive course of English Education, (including needle-work, plain and ornamental,) French, Drawing, Music, and Dancing, will be taught, at the usual charges, by masters of acknowledged reputation. A faithful attention will be paid to the more important interests of morality, and the experience acquired by Mrs. M'Kim and her daughters, during several years assiduous and successful employment in the business of instruction, will lend its aid in the cultivation of the minds, and in forming the manners of the pupils.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, Bed, Bedding, and Washing included, $250 per annum, paid quarterly in advance, with a deduction for the vacation from the first of August to the first of September. Day Scholars, first and second classes, $20; third class, $15. Preparatory School, first class, $10; second class, $5 per quarter in advance.

Books and Stationary furnished, if required, at the ordinary prices.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Mr. Finley, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Judge Dorsey, Judge Archer, Dr. Chatard, Edward Gray, John Gibson, and J. P. Kennedy, Esqrs.

September 22, 1829—tf

The American Journal
OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.
Extract from the Circular of the Editor.

THIS Journal was projected in 1817, and commenced in July, 1818 Before that period, no *original* Journal of Science had appeared in this country, except that of Dr. BRUCE, which was limited to mineralogy, and ceased with the completion of the first volume: The American Journal has been sustained with little reward, and under vicissitudes sometimes discouraging, until it has reached its sixteenth volume. Ample illustrations, by engravings, and a large excess of matter in every number, beyond what was stipulated, have made it an expensive work

By steady perseverance, through the period of eleven years, it is now ascertained, that an American Journal of Science and Arts, can be sustained, so as to acquire respect and confidence in Europe; but *this Journal* has still to obtain *an adequate* patronage at home: a patronage *sufficient to place it permanently and securely on the highest ground.*

ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS ARE NECESSARY to give the American Journal entire security; and to add, in the most desirable degree, to its efficiency, and to the excellence of its execution, both in its *material* and in its *external dress*. Who can doubt, that with proper exertions, FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS MAY BE OBTAINED?

Although the American Journal has been published *near* one of our most ancient and important universities, it has never had any *local* feature, nor has it espoused, or been sustained by any *local* interest.

B. SILLIMAN.

Yale College, July 1, 1829.

TERMS.

The terms are three dollars a volume in advance, and there are two volumes a year, of two Nos. each; they were originally stipulated to contain 320 pages, but have averaged more than 400.

The editor and his agents will pay to any person, ONE DOLLAR for every *new* subscriber, who pays his advance for the year or for one volume; and every new subscriber who *volunteers* his name either to the editor or his agents, with a payment in advance of five dollars, shall be credited six dollars in the first year's account, but will pay six dollars for the succeeding years.

Complete sets of the back volumes can be furnished.

The Numbers will be delivered to subscribers in Pittsburgh, free of postage, at a delay of 20 to 30 days from publication.

☞Subscriptions received by Luke Loomis & Co. Agents.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,
Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—law6mo

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS M'CLURG, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to David King, on or before the 1st November next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said David King, for settlement.

G. ADAMS,
J. M'VICKER,
D. KING. } *Executors.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

FRANKLIN
Cut Glass and Watch Crystal
MANUFACTORY,
No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continue the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *It is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND, situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 15, 1829—wtf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 12, FOR 1829.
To be drawn at Philadelphia,
On SATURDAY, October 17, 1829.

48 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers,

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000 is	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	3,908	3,908
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
41	100	4,100
41	60	2,460
82	50	4,100
82	40	3,280
82	30	2,460
533	20	10,660
5740	10	57,400
6,636 Prizes.		
10,660 Blanks.		
17,296 Tickets.—		$138,368.

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Sept. 29, 1829.

NEW GOODS,
FROM THE EASTERN AUCTIONS.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a very choice and extensive assortment of

European, India, and American

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions at very reduced prices, and having been particularly selected for this market, by an experienced judge, they are confidently offered to Country Merchants, by the Piece or Package, as being lower than at any former period.

Weekly supplies will be received of the latest importations and style.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
50 *Wood Street.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—6t

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED respecting *RICHARD COLVIN*, who has been absent from home for some time past, and has not lately been heard of. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, whither he has gone from Bedford, Penn. Having been before in the Western country he is known to many persons from the circumstance of his being in a state of *mental derangement*. He is a man of ordinary size, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; very peaceable in his disposition His clothing consisted of a blue cloth coat two pair of fine brown drilling pantaloons; linen shirts two spotted buff waistcoats; a pair of yellow buckskin shoes, and a straw hat. A reward of *Thirty Dollars* will be given for such information as may lead to his recovery by his family, or for intelligence of him should he be deceased.

It is particularly requested that he be treated with attention and humanity, by any person under whose care he may have placed himself, and to whom a liberal compensation will be given for his trouble, and all charges paid.

Communications to be immediately addressed to

Robert A. Dobbin,
Sept. 29—3t Baltimore.

CHEMISTRY.

R. PETER, Jr. intends to deliver another course of *experimental* Lectures on Chemistry, to commence about the first week in November next.

As all the applications of Chemistry to the Arts are to be given, and experimentally illustrated when practicable, he hopes to make this course interesting to the *Mechanic* as to the man of leisure.—Lecture room at Lambdin's Museum, to the freedom of which the subscribers to the Lectures will be entitled, during the course, without any additional charge.

Terms moderate—apply at No. 70, Market street, or at the Museum.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

St. Clare's Seminary.

THE vacations of this Institution have terminated, and it is again prepared to receive Pupils.—The buildings are now completed, and in point of situation, spaciousness and convenience, are such as will insure the health and comfort of the Pupils as far as these necessary requisites are concerned; the extent of the farm will afford the Pupils ample room for exercise.—The Dormitories, Refectories, Schoolrooms, &c. having been constructed expressly for the purpose, the strictest regard has been paid to whatever might promote habits of neatness and order, indispensable in the Education of Ladies.—The domestic rules of the school are no other than those established in every well regulated family, and tend all to emulate in the Pupils, politeness of manners, desire of improvement, and preservation of good morals.—When it is considered that from 12 to 15 experienced persons are permanently, and almost exclusively, engaged in contributing their share to the comfort or education of the Pupils, it may be inferred that their opportunity of improvement is surpassed by no other. The Classes are conducted by a sufficient number of competent teachers, whose qualifications to teach the branches they profess, can stand the test of strict examination.

TERMS.

Boarding and Tuition, including English and French language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History,	per annum,	$100 00
Music, vocal and instrumental,	do.	20 00
Drawing and painting,	do.	10 00
Embroidery and all kinds of fancy needle work,	do.	10 00
Use of bed and bedding,	do.	7 00
Physician's salary	do.	3 00

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents.

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

Dress is uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one; two black capes and two white ones; two black bombazette aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, &c.—to be provided by the parents.

Parents or friends can visit the Pupils every day, from one o'clock in the afternoon until five, Sundays excepted.

Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Pittsburgh, or to Michael Tiernan, Esq. Allegheny Town, or at the Seminary.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

A CARD.

MR. W. R. COPPOCK,

Professor of Music, and Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ, Singing, &c.

HAVING been induced by his numerous friends, most respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, his intention of residing amongst them for the purpose of instructing those who may honor him with their preference. From the experience Mr. C. has had in teaching in some of the principal Seminaries of New York and Brooklyn, together with numerous and highly respected families, and from his usual strict attention to his pupils, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Mr. C. would be happy to attend Seminaries or Classes in the neighboring towns.

Piano-fortes tuned and regulated.

Terms may be made known at his residence, *Mrs. Armstrong's*, Water-street, at Messrs. *Johnston & Stockton's*, or *Charles VonBonnhorst, Esq's.* where a collection of his latest compositions may be had, and letters of recommendation seen.

Sept. 7, 1829.—tf

Drawing on the 8th of October.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners therefore in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	5,000 Dolls is	5,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
4 prizes	of	100 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
50 prizes	of	10 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	4 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
5,000 prizes	of	3 Dolls is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268 prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not one Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets, $3—*Halves*, $1 50—*Quarters*, 75 *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Direct to*
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829.—wt20c.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN
Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street, from the Monongahela river to where the street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north to Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the court house in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, on the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington Streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to the point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence southeastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his southeastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's Hill, thence to the southeastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning, are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown road, in said township

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's farm, thence up to Willett's on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to a place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culley in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Mathew M'Coy's in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross, township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and one person for two years, in the room of John Patterson, esq resigned, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff*

September 11.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by

HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.
AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

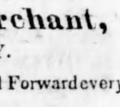
ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,
FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a farther description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

SALT.



THE Kiskeminetas Salt Deposit, on the Canal in Allegheny Town, near the Outlet Locks, is just opened for the sale of Salt in barrels or in bulk.

The price of Salt in bulk will be 25 cents per barrel lower than the price in barrels.

The bridge across the Allegheny will be made free of toll for all persons carrying Salt from the Deposite to Pittsburgh.

JOHN ECKY.

Sept. 18.—1mo

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf